

PARCEL SERVICE
DELIVERED
(R.S.D.)

TUESDAY,
MAY 15, 1956

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 150 PRUTA
VOL. XXII, No. 8503

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE CLAY

A Bill which will make it possible for a Civil Servant to turn a person of mixed blood into a "pure" African, is now before the South African Parliament. This is a key move in the Government's steadfast campaign to push as many as possible of South Africa's second-class citizens (people of mixed blood) down into the third class (African) where they will be easier to fit into the apartheid pattern.

THE Government has long been embarrassed by the country's million Cape Coloureds, as people of mixed blood are known. Under previous Governments, the Coloureds have been accepted as an appendage of the white man, bound sentimentally, culturally and economically closer to the white than to the African. The Coloureds have been allowed to attain skills and learn trades, they have been permitted to buy land and live among whites, to work on an almost equal footing with whites in many community services, and Cape Coloured troops have served alongside white South African soldiers—although in non-combatant roles.

BUT the Nationalist Government saw in the Coloureds the thin end of a wedge which might break open the barriers of apartheid. Another big consideration was that the Coloureds could hold the balance of power in some Parliamentary seats and, in reaction to apartheid, would almost certainly vote against the Government. In the northern provinces, too, where the Nationalist strength lies, prejudice is stronger against the Coloureds—mainly because northerners have little knowledge of Coloureds, and lump them with backward tribal Africans.

THE Coloured population is also a constant reminder of the fact that the forefathers of today's Coloureds were not as obsessed with doctrines of race purity as they might have been. The Nationalists have therefore deliberately set out to push the Coloureds away towards the Africans. The Government has ejected Coloureds from almost all Services, prohibited mixed marriages, imposed severe penalties for sexual relationships between the races, restricted the Coloureds to certain residential areas, forced them to sit apart in trains and buses, and prevented them from uniting with the whites in trades unions. The recent Bill to deprive Coloured men of common voting rights—Coloured women have never had the franchise—and to peg 40,000 Coloured voters to representation by four white Members of Parliament, has received much publicity. But the law most feared by the Cape Coloureds is the Bantu Education Act, under which every citizen is to be classified into a race group and given an identity card marking him as a member of that group for ever.

IN the past many light-skinned Coloureds have been able to slip across the colour line into the white community. Population registration will make this almost impossible. The worst dread of many Coloureds is that when their time comes they may be classified as Africans—although they have lived all their lives as Coloureds, with privileges and rights denied to Africans. Already the sorting out process has begun—and one classification of Coloureds as Africans has been successfully contested in court—the court holding that it does not mean if a man looks like an African he is one.

Cape Town, May 1.

TWO POINT RISE IN C-O-L INDEX

The cost-of-living index rose two points in April and stands at 244 points, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. Among the products which contributed to the rise were beer, local butter, tomatoes, grapefruit, lemons and cigarettes. Poultry and banana prices decreased. The index of the item "rent and electricity" rose from 244.4 to 244.5 on the basis of rent rises recorded following a study of the Bureau at the beginning of the year. The index stood at 240 in September 1955, 113 in January 1956, 241 in January 1956, 244 in January 1956, 244 in January 1956.

Oren Due Today; Wants Czechs To Erase Guilt

Mr. Mordechai Oren, his wife Rega, and Mr. S. Kadar, the Israeli Charge d'Affaires in Prague, are expected to arrive at Lydda Airport by El Al at 2.40 p.m. today. They are coming from Zurich, where Mr. Oren met his wife at the Kloten airport on Sunday night, according to an INA report. The Mapam leader had himself arrived in the Swiss city only 12 hours earlier from Prague, following his release from a Czechoslovak prison after serving 4½ years of a 15-year sentence for alleged espionage.

Mrs. Oren rushed into the arms of her husband, who was visibly moved. The announcement merely said that it had been decided to free Mr. Oren and immediately expel him from the country. It made no mention of the charges on which he was convicted. Obviously tired from the long trip from Prague, Mr. Oren was reluctant to talk to the press. Later, he suddenly stood up, straightened his shoulders and declared, "Look at me. You see, I am perfectly well, bodily and spiritually." However, he said that his treatment in the Czechoslovak jail was "no better and no worse than in other prisons." Pulling out an ill-fitting pair of green plastic-rimmed glasses, he added, "Here, you can see the world as it is. It is a gift from the Czech social insurance."

Mr. and Mrs. Oren left Zurich last night for Rome, where they will be met by home. In the Italian capital he will meet two Party friends, Messrs. Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Rabin, who will return with them in time for the Shavuot festival.

Mr. Oren was wearing the same light suit and open neck shirt which he wore when arrested, nearly five years ago. (UP, INA)

Knesset Group Ends Defence Tax Debate

The Knesset Finance Committee concluded yesterday evening its debate on the Yehonatan Tax, which would impose a 10 per cent tax on the profits of companies which employ more than 100 workers. The bill will be given a second and a third Knesset reading on Monday.

The Committee discussed the difference between the tax on wines suggested by it and that published by the Finance Ministry on Thursday. It was explained that the order had been published before the end of the discussion, during which changes were made.

An announcement of the final decision will be published by the Treasury.

Tour Sees Faucou

PARIS, Monday (UP).—The Israeli Ambassador to Paris, Mr. Yehonatan Faucou, called today on M. Louis Faucou, Assistant Director of French Premier Guy Mollet's Office. Details of the talks were given.

Strike Wave Looms as Unions, Owners Clash on Pay Demands

A strike movement is gathering momentum in the three cities with the Histadrut's approval of a series of stoppages projected in the Tel Aviv and Haifa areas within a week. The Manufacturers Association is planning large-scale action against the strikes. The disputes centre chiefly on the amounts of wage rises and the retroactivity of increases to January 1. The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Labour Council has decided to support the strike at the Ma'asah Hareel and Matmor plants, to start on May 20, if the employers' demands for wage increases are not met. The Metal Workers Union demands an increase of between five and 15 per cent, according to grade, retroactive from January 1. The strike is supported by the Labour Council in also threatened at the Izhak Ofi Factory on May 20. The Food Workers Union demands an increase of between 1 and 15 per cent, also from January 1.

Anti-Rebel Drive By Algeria Jewish Sector

ALGIERS, Monday.—Inhabitants of the Constantine Jewish quarter, site of Saturday's attack by Moslem terrorists, yesterday launched a counter-terrorist drive in the Casbah, killing six Moslems and wounding four others. Although Jews were victims of the earlier terrorist attack, they took no part in the reprisals. The French Commander of Eastern Algeria, Maj.-Gen. Jean Noiret, issued a call to the inhabitants of the town to refrain from taking the law into their own hands after more than 20 Moslems were killed and twice that number wounded in the Casbah. He urged them to action following the bombing of a Jewish cafe. Fourteen Jews have been wounded in the past two days, though none was reported killed.

In Western Algeria, rebels kidnapped seven petrol truck drivers and set fire to their vehicles. The drivers escaped and spread the alarm which sent French troops and aircraft into action against the terrorist band, believed to number 60.

Troops supported by armoured cars killed 18 rebels near Rivet, seizing a large quantity of ammunition, according to reports reaching here tonight.

The rebels, growing more daring, today shot and seriously wounded a French colonel on the streets of the Capital. A 35-year-old policeman was shot dead on the streets of Bone.

Paratroopers, using knives in hand-to-hand combat, killed 20 rebels who had ambushed them at El Arroch, south of Philippeville.

Reports from Tunisia said that seven people were killed and 36 injured in grenade and Tommy-gun attacks in the city of Tunis last night. In one case, a grenade was thrown through the window of a crowded dance hall in the centre of the European town, killing the head waiter and wounding three dancers. (Reuters, INA)

Canada Denies Decision To Send Israel Arms

OTTAWA, Monday (UP).—The Canadian Government has not made any decision to send arms to Israel, despite a report that Israel "seemed assured" of getting arms from this country, an External Affairs spokesman said last night.

He was commenting on a report from Washington which said that late Canadian consultation with Western diplomats, including the recent NATO conference in Paris, had apparently given European countries and Canada the go-ahead on arms to Israel.

"As I know it," the spokesman said, "there is no change in the Government's attitude from last week, when the question was raised in the Commons." He was referring to a statement by External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson that a "New York Post" story, saying that Israel was to receive Canadian Sabrejets, was untrue. Mr. Pearson added, however, that Israel's application for "between 20 and 25" jets was still under Cabinet consideration.

Radford Sees No 'Great Imbalance'

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuters).—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Arthur Radford, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that he did not think he had ever been consulted as to the advisability of a military security pact between the U.S. and Israel. Radford was testifying in support of President Eisenhower's \$4,900,000 foreign aid programme for Israel. He said that at present there was no great imbalance of power between Israel and her neighbours. He said that Israel probably has better ground forces, he said. Certainly their training and probably their equipment was better.

Sharett Lauds Energy Of Ramat Gan

RAMAT GAN, Monday.—"The energy set forth in building up this city will serve as inspiration to further and even greater achievements than we have yet seen," the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, said here tonight, at Ramat Gan's 20th anniversary celebrations. The town is also celebrating 20 years of the uninterrupted majority of Mr. Abraham Krimlat. Present at the festive Municipal Council session held at the Abraham Park Amphitheatre, were also the Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. M. Shapira, mayors and chairmen of local councils, former and present municipal councillors, and many Ramat Gan veterans.

NINE LEGION MEN HELD IN FOILED COUP

AMMAN, Monday (Reuters).—Two senior Arab Legion officers are now facing trial by court martial and seven other officers are under house arrest, accused of plotting an armed coup to seize control of the Legion and overthrow the Hashemite King. The officers are under house arrest after the dismissal of Lieutenant-General Sir John Glubb two months ago. Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Abu Nuwar, 33-year-old chief of staff of the Legion and leader of the faction which pressed for Glubb's dismissal, denied reports that the Legion was now being undermined by a widespread revolt against its present leadership. He said that the two officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Mahmud Roushan, former Commander of the Armoured Brigade, and Major Abdullah Majall, who is a Beduin, were undergoing court martial charged with attempting to "make a court within the army."

Resuming Today. The court martial opened at Amman last week but was adjourned during the feast which followed the ending of the Legion's summer camp. It is expected to resume again tomorrow. It is being held in camera, but both officers were allowed to choose and bring their own defence counsel.

Seven other Legion officers are under house arrest in Amman. They are accused of "being in a group with two other officers in plotting a coup."

Nuwar admitted that there had been a "certain upheaval" in the Legion's leadership after Glubb's dismissal, but that it was still completely loyal to the king. Apart from the officers under arrest, there was no hint of revolt or rebellion within the force, he said.

Nuwar denied any suggestion that Jordan might abrogate the Anglo-Jordan treaty and turn to other Arab states for financial assistance.

2 Men Wounded By Syrian Fire

TIBERIA, Monday.—Two workers were wounded at 1.30 this afternoon when Syrian soldiers entered Israeli territory near Kibbutz Gonen, in Upper Galilee, and opened fire on a group of workers coming for the kibbutz south of the settlement.

The two men, suffered light injuries, one in his leg and the other in his back. They were taken to the Schweitzer Hospital, in Tiberia, where their condition is not considered serious.

U.N. observers and an Israeli delegate to the Israel-Syria talks, the Defence Minister, M.A.C. investigated the shooting and took evidence on the spot. Israel has lodged a complaint with the M.A.C.

Talks on Israel Technical Aid Possible, Says Thai Premier

By TED R. LURIE

A suggestion that there might be bilateral talks between Israel and Thailand on the possibility of technical assistance from Israel was made by Field Marshal Pibulsonggram, Thailand's Premier, in reply to a question today.

Asian Treaty Organization that having SEATO's headquarters in Bangkok may help to bring about understanding to and hence eventually persuade some of our neighbouring countries to join SEATO."

He added: "Of course, this is a matter for each country to decide for itself. The recent SEATO Council at Karachi decided to establish the Executive Secretariat and other offices of the Treaty Organization in Bangkok."

This was "most welcome to my Government because we are firm supporters of SEATO and we think that it is a great honour to have these offices in our capital," the Premier wrote.

He pointed out that the Thai Government had already placed a building at the disposal of the SEATO Council for housing the Executive Secretariat and that various officers and that personnel were being appointed so that the "work of the Organization may proceed as quickly as possible."

1-Room Flats For Sale in 'Tourist House'

now being completed in centre of Tel Aviv. Shops facing Ben Yehuda Road suitable for souvenir or travel office, etc. Counter for buffet and catering—Kasher. Details: 87 Ben Yehuda Road, Tel Aviv. Government Tourist Corp.

British Labour Fails in Censure Vote on Cyprus

LONDON, Monday (Reuters).—The Conservative Government tonight defeated a Labour move to censure its handling of the Cyprus situation by 214 votes to 236.

Calling the breaking off of the talks with Archbishop Makarios an act of "irresponsible folly" on the part of the Government, the deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr. James Griffiths, earlier proposed in the Commons that Makarios be brought to London from exile to reopen negotiations for a Cyprus settlement. He was the first speaker in the fifth Commons debate on Cyprus in the past 18 months.

Mr. Griffiths put forward a plan calling for a clear declaration on self-determination for the colony, a Constitution which would give the majority (Greek) majority in the legislative assembly and safeguards for the Turkish minority. He emphasized that there was no possibility of settlement without the cooperation of the Archbishop, who should be recalled from his exile in the Seychelles Islands.

A Conservative M.P., John McCloy, said that in talks with members of the Turkish Parliament he had received the impression that Turkey would resist with force any attempt to unite Cyprus with Greece.

Briton Found Dead

Meanwhile, a British civilian was found dead at Monarka village, near Famagusta. The man, Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Thompson, 56, a retired army officer, he was director of Cyprus Airways.

An official statement said that Colonel Thompson had been shot and died of gunshot wounds and head injuries. British troops shot and killed a Greek Cypriot who broke into the soldiers' camp, searching Police village, near the western tip of Cyprus. The man refused to halt when challenged three times, an official statement said.

Security forces in other searches south of Nicosia found ammunition, gunpowder and cartridges in two villages, which were put under immediate curfew.

A 15-year-old Cypriot Greek schoolboy Solon Mardabittas, was sent to prison for 10 years for being in possession of a home-made bomb in Larnaca on March 14. Judge Bernard Shaw told him he was better off the age of 16. I would not have hesitated to sentence you to death."

Cairo Axis to Coordinate Production of Arms

A commission to coordinate arms production in Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen is to be set up soon in Cairo, NEASB reported yesterday.

It will comprise the heads of the joint commands of the above countries formed by the recently signed bilateral defence pacts between Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen. It will be responsible for the planning and distribution of all future arms manufacture.

Soviet to Reduce Armed Forces by Million Men

Bulgarian Predicts Closer French Ties

LONDON, Monday.—Marshall Nikola Bulganin, in an interview with a French correspondent, said today, according to Moscow Radio, that the prospects for bettering Franco-Soviet relations were favourable.

The radio broadcast an interview given to the Paris evening newspaper, "Le Monde," on the eve of the departure from Paris of Premier Guy Mollet and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau for Moscow.

Marshall Bulganin said it would be wrong to make general disarmament dependent on the settlement of the German question.

Asked by the correspondent whether the Soviet insistence on the principle of coexistence was a tactical move of a lasting policy, Marshall Bulganin said: "There are only two ways now—coexistence of different social systems or an utterly destructive war."

On the Soviet stand on North African questions, Premier Bulganin said: "The Soviet Government sincerely welcomes the peaceful solution by way of negotiations of the problem of Tunisia and Morocco," adding that France's grant of independence to the two territories "is imbued with a spirit of peace and friendship between the French, Tunisian and Moroccan peoples."

Marshall Bulganin said disarmament was the topmost problem of present-day world politics and the solution "can not be delayed any longer."

"It is wrong to make this already complicated problem dependent on the solution of other unsolved international problems, among them the 'German problem,'" he said. "To do so would mean creating additional difficulties for the solution of disarmament and other international questions."

Meanwhile, it was officially announced that a French language newspaper is to be published in Moscow twice a week starting on Wednesday. The first issue of the newspaper, "Les Nouvelles de Moscou," will appear the day after the arrival in Moscow of the French leaders, who are leaving Paris today. (Reuters, UP)

5 U.S. Rabbis to Visit Russia

NEW YORK, Monday (UP).—The Soviet Union is to admit the first official delegation of American rabbis to visit the country since the 1917 October Revolution, it was announced here today.

The Rabbinical Council of America, representing 700 rabbis, has disclosed that the Soviet Union has granted permission to five of its officials to visit the country. Rabbi David H. Hollander, President of the Council, said that the group first applied for visas in July, 1955, in the hope of establishing contact with the Jewish communities in the U.S.S.R. Last Friday, the rabbis received word from the Soviet Embassy in Washington that they would be granted visas to visit Moscow and other Soviet cities.

This will be the second delegation of religious leaders to visit Russia since it relaxed its restrictions on travel. A delegation of the National Council of Churches visited the Soviet Union earlier this year.

The five rabbis who will make the trip are Rabbi Hollander, Samuel Adelman (Newport News, Va.), Gilbert Klipsman (Lawrence, N.Y.), Emanuel H. Hershon (Far Rockaway, N.Y.), and Herschel Schacter (the Bronx, N.Y.).

The "forces of peace" were at present sufficiently strong and well organized to give a due rebuff to any attempt to violate the peace, the statement concluded.

Russia Said Selling Rockets to Egypt

LONDON, Monday (INA).—The "Daily Mail" today reported that a Russian military mission has agreed to supply rockets to Egypt and Syria, "despite her recent promises to work for a relaxation of tension."

USSR to Scrap All Internment Camps

MOSCOW, Monday.—All internment camps in the Soviet Union will be abolished within a year or 18 months, a senior official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs told a group of French Socialists yesterday.

The official disclosed this when he accompanied the group on a visit to a corrective labour camp at Tula, 128 kms. from Moscow, which is run by the Ministry. He said that in future there would be only two types of detention—ordinary prisons and in "corrective labour colonies."

Unlike the internment camps of the past, it would be forbidden to send the inmates to work outside the camp. The official said that as a general rule deportation of prisoners would now be forbidden though it could still be applied to those convicted of specially grave political crimes. However, this would be possible only after trial by a normal court. In the majority of cases, people convicted would have to be in prison in the area where they lived or be near as possible.

Corrective labour colonies would contain factories with in them in which the convict would work.

The official said that a special commission set up to revise cases of people sentenced for political and counter-revolutionary crimes, as well as crimes against the State, had been ordered to finish its work and fully rehabilitate innocent people by October. (Reuters, UP)

Playing New Part

The Government said it had taken this action "with the desire of playing a new part in the matter of disarmament and ensuring peace, of striving to create still more favourable conditions for peaceful economic and cultural construction in the Soviet Union."

The announcement went on: "Taking this decision, the Soviet Government takes into account that, as for Europe, the French people and the British people, just as the peoples of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states, do not want war, from whose terrible consequences they are still suffering today."

The demobilized men would be given the opportunity to work in industry and agriculture, it was stated, and this would "play a great part in the further raising of all branches of the national economy of the U.S.S.R."

However, the Soviet Union "will not relax its vigilance and will be on guard against the intrigues of forces hostile to the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence between nations." Nevertheless, the "forces of peace" were at present sufficiently strong and well organized to give a due rebuff to any attempt to violate the peace, the statement concluded.

David Stood Here

...and here he fought the Philistines. You can trace the very ground he almost made the strategy of little David from the site.

Making Headway

Our oval NASSI cigarettes are packed automatically with our newly installed machine.

Its advantages:—Cigarettes are tightly packed in special wrapping paper, a protection against heat and dampness; they do not get squashed in your pocket.

Other improvements:—A more attractive box, successful blending of Macedonian and Galilee tobaccos.

According to your taste—Round NASSI—Oval NASSI

20 cigarettes—380 Pruts

Made by Sijarona Bros. Ltd.

NASSI

will be on the market shortly

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today announced she would cut her armed forces by 1,200,000 men by May 1 next year. A Government announcement said 63 divisions would be disbanded, including three air force divisions and 30,000 men stationed in East Germany. The announcement came at a press conference in the Foreign Ministry, said 373 ships of the Navy would be put into reserve. There would be a corresponding reduction in budget expenditure for military needs and arms reductions.

Invites Emulation

The announcement said Russia would be ready to consider "the question of further reductions of the armed forces if the Western powers—the U.S., Britain and France—for their part would carry out a corresponding reduction of their armed forces and armaments." It added that other governments, including the Western "Big Three," invited as they sincerely want to contribute towards strengthening peace, cannot but follow this example.

The announcement said the reduction did not include the 640,000 men who were demobilized a year ago.

If the Western powers made similar reductions today, it would be "an important stage on the road of realizing a complex programme of disarmament and would create real conditions for the speeding up of a solution on the question of banning atomic and hydrogen weapons," the statement declared.

Playing New Part

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PROBLEMS OF PULP AND PAPER

Controversy Rages Over One of Israel's Most Vital Industries

By Our Economic Editor

EXCEPTING the Kaiser-Fraser plant, there are few industries in this country about which opinions differ so much as about the Hadera paper mill. On the one hand, this enterprise is hailed as an outstanding achievement for both its shareholders and the Israel economy as a proof that properly planned and executed industrial development in Israel can be successful. On the other hand, it has been assailed as a blatant failure and waste of capital, able to continue operation only by virtue of its monopolistic position at an exorbitant cost to the local consumer.

The clash of views is even more basic and of more importance in this case. For while Kaiser-Fraser is chiefly an assembly plant, the Hadera mill is a genuine industry of the highest standard and produces a vital commodity for the domestic market. It would certainly be a disappointment if Israel could not go on competing on the world market as an exporter of motor cars, but it is a far cry from this to concede that we ought to stop producing paper for our own use, because it is cheaper (in Israel pounds) and more convenient (for maintaining trade agreements) to have paper imported from abroad, for obviously this line of reasoning could apply equally well to many other industries and projects on which much store is set for future development.

The question is also of topical relevance. For the American-Israel Paper Mill has big expansion plans up its sleeve, but will not move until the air has been cleared and a positive attitude to the scheme established by the Israeli authorities. Moreover, the situation is likely to come to a head shortly in connection with plans for the utilization of local timber, straw, stalks, etc. Should these vegetable raw materials and by-products be used for manufacturing pulp in order to provide a local supply for the paper plant or should they be given to other projects, e.g., the straw-board and the hard-board industries? The decision will depend to a great extent upon the appraisal of the Hadera mill's performance and prospects. The report submitted by the Economic Advisory Staff (a year ago) was inconclusive, however, and has been rendered somewhat obsolete by developments since then.

The report which was based upon figures for the first quarter of 1955, drew a rather depressing picture. Not only were the prices of Hadera paper 18-25 per cent higher than those of the imported

product, but even its production costs were, for almost all grades, above the cost of imported paper, the difference reaching 16-17 per cent for multiwall kraft and for newsprint. At the same time, the quality of the local product was considerably below that of foreign standards. The foreign currency saving was small, amounting to less than 10 per cent for the two above-mentioned grades and 15-18 per cent for the rest, and the dollars saved in most grades cost IL2.35 and over, up to IL4.5 in local currency. It is against this background that the report calculated an annual profit rate of 15 per cent on turnover (before taxes) and a return of 20 per cent on the equity capital. The negative verdict seemed almost certain.

Another part of the report, however, presents a revision of the above picture, based upon 8-10 months of operation. It states that the factory had come into full stride. There, the local selling price exceeded the cost of imports by an estimated 26 per cent, and the difference of production costs dropped to 7 per cent on the average. The average foreign exchange saving remained only 12 per cent, and the cost of the dollar saved averaged IL2.35 and amounted to IL4.5 per multiwall kraft and newsprint. No marked change was estimated to have taken place in the rate of waste.

Recent statistics prepared by the A.I.P.M. management purport to show that actual facts in 1955 considerably improved upon these estimates. Paper prices in Israel lagged considerably behind the rising tendency in the world pulp and paper market. Savings of foreign currency are said to amount to \$650,000-700,000 per annum now, compared with \$400,000 forecast by the E.A.S. report, and the cost of a dollar saved in 1955 is put at IL2.45 on the average, and IL4.5 for newsprint which is relatively the dearer grade. A notable improvement has also taken place in the quality of local paper, though occasionally based on inferior quality are still put on the market as a result of production hitches, or negligence, etc. At the same time, profits seem to have been much below expectations: in the fiscal year ending March 1955, the gross profit was IL358,000 (out of which a dividend of 2.25 per cent was distributed to shareholders) and in the following twelve months the gross profit amounted to IL505,000 (less than half the sum estimated by the E.A.S.) i.e., 7.8 per cent of the gross sales proceeds. Though the rate seems to have increased of late, it is not expected to exceed 10-12 per cent in the current year.

Although one may doubt whether this rate of profit is acceptable to shareholders in the long run, it is a hopeful sign that output and productivity continue to advance steadily. Paper production was 7.2 million

tons and 23,700 tons in 1955 (compared with 14,500 tons in 1954), currently estimated at about 90,000 tons). This unit was to manufacture chiefly citrus wrap (about 5,500 tons), tissues and high-weight papers which cannot be produced by the existing equipment. The entire cost of the additional project was estimated at between IL7m. and IL11.5m., and the hope was expressed that the second unit would be in operation by January, 1957. It is of importance to note that an opposition to this project has been voiced by the Citrus Marketing Board (at least in public) and it keeps a watchful eye on the price and quality of citrus-masking materials. Nevertheless, the whole affair has been going on for a long time, and the vacillating attitude shown by the authorities who are very about committing themselves to another extension of the projected market of a monopoly producer on local as well as on foreign markets, is not quite lived up to original expectations.

As for local pulp production, divergent views are held, and the technical inquiries have not yet been definitely concluded. Some plans, of which much had been expected, had to be abandoned (e.g., *juncus maritimus* growing), but the trial cooking of Israeli-grown eucalyptus wood proved very encouraging and a special survey of the utilization of local vegetable fibres is being carried out by a firm of American consultants on behalf of the A.I.P.M. It is hoped that an approval of the various projects will be possible in about half a year's time, after which, far-reaching decisions will have to be taken.

Should the answers be positive (for the time being the A.I.P.M. management is "very optimistic"), the A.I.P.M. group of investors would be carrying out a branch into the pulp industry at an estimated cost of over \$6m. in order to supply the requirements of the paper mill. Since the minimum economic size for a wood pulp mill is about 25,000-30,000 tons of output per year, the project is evidently linked with the plan of doubling the capacity of the Hadera factory. It is also tied up with many other questions having nothing to do with industry proper, e.g., afforestation for in order to maintain a pulp mill of the above size an area of at least 300,000 dunams of planted forest will be needed for various agricultural uses (as regards straw, stalks, etc.).

Problems of monopoly, of competing industries, of the availability of water, etc., also crop up along with problems relating to the various by-products of wood processing (tar, aquagave, etc.). It appears, therefore, that a study group, if not a high-level committee, should be appointed to go into the numerous questions which have to be surveyed and analysed before any policy decisions can be made.

(This is the first of two articles.)

Legal Aid for Israel's Poor

By DOBBS LANKIN

UNTIL the beginning of 1953, the only official legal aid available to those of limited means was that provided under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Ordinance, 1926. According to this law, when a prisoner charged with felony cannot afford legal aid in his defence and it appears to be in the interests of justice that he have such aid, the President of the Supreme Court may instruct the President of the appropriate District Court to assign to such prisoner an advocate from the list of lawyers who have notified their willingness to act on behalf of poor prisoners. This law, however, does not provide aid for prisoners accused of one of the lesser offences.

Other legal aid used to be provided voluntarily by the Social Welfare Department of the Va'ad Leumi, and by the Tel Aviv branch of the Advocates Association, the Tel Aviv Municipal Welfare Department, and the women's Equal Rights League. At the beginning of 1953, as a result of the combined initiative of the Ministries of Justice and Social Welfare and the Advocates Association, legal aid bureaux were set up in the three main cities. They were modelled, with certain notable differences, on the English legal aid bureaux which came into existence after the promulgation of the Legal Aid and Advice Act in 1949.

The funds for running these bureaux are included in the budget of the Ministry of Social Welfare, while the director of each bureau is appointed by the Ministry of Justice. Attached to each bureau is a legal aid committee comprised of a representative of the Advocates Association, who serves as chairman; the director of the bureau, and the manager of the District Welfare Office.

Anyone in need of any kind of legal aid must first apply to the Welfare Department of the appropriate municipality, which enquires closely into his or her financial position. The legal aid bureaux also work in close cooperation with the Committee for Central European Immigrants, who may send their needy members directly to the bureaux and so bypass the municipal welfare departments.

Similarly, disabled persons sent through the Rehabilitation Centre of the Ministry of Defence are given free legal aid if necessary; but they may be asked to pay up to half the costs of a case if their circumstances warrant it.

On the other hand, Government employees who are sent to the bureaux on the recommendation of a Workers' Committee or a Personnel and Welfare Officer are always asked to pay half of the

lawyer's fees and costs. If the applicant is found to be without means, he is then referred to the director of the bureaux, who studies his problem and advises him as to whether he has a prima facie case in law and whether that case is of such a nature as to warrant free legal aid. Having decided in the affirmative, the director refers the case to the legal aid committee which assigns an advocate to deal with it.

Helpful Advocates. In Jerusalem and Haifa, every member of the Advocates Association is automatically at the disposal of the legal aid committees. In Tel Aviv, there is a panel of advocates who have signified their willingness to undertake legal aid cases.

In theory, cases are apportioned out by rota, but in practice it sometimes proves impossible to use this rule-of-thumb method. For in complicated legal cases the services of an experienced and skilled advocate are required, and the committee would obviously entrust such a case to a young, newly-qualified lawyer, who might happen to be next on the roll. On the other hand, routine business would not be sent to an experienced advocate, whose services could be more effectively exploited.

The committees have small budgets at their disposal with which to pay the advocates for their services; but in principle they prefer not to pay at all (at least in Jerusalem) except in a few special cases where the advocates concerned are still at the foot of the ladder and struggling hard to make a living. Even in those cases, the fee is nominal. Any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the advocate are refunded — at the latter's request.

Despite these stringent terms, the response of the advocates has been most warm and helpful, and it is very

rarely indeed that the committees have met with a point-blank refusal to deal with a case. On the very rare occasions when this did occur, the advocate concerned happened to be a prominent member of the profession and not one of those who could ill afford to donate his services gratuitously.

(This is the first of two articles.)

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Industrial Management

By AVID MOUSHEINE
Director, Israel Institute of Productivity

INDUSTRIAL development in Israel has been characterized by a number of unique features, most of them inherent in the historical and social environment of the pre-State days. It is only since the State came into being that industry began to take shape as an organized entity in the economy of our society, and ceased being simply an aggregate of a number of industrial plants some big, but most of them small, some efficient, but the majority totally inadequate. It is, moreover, only very recently that the right kind of attention has been focused on one of the most vital areas of our industrial deficiency, that of management.

Our past industrial managers were, for the most part, the owners of the enterprises who more often than not had occupied themselves in the manufacture of commodities when the source of supply of these commodities was cut off as a result of World War II, or of our War of Liberation and because of the lack of foreign currency. Two factors contributed to the comparatively successful development of our industry during this initial phase. One was the ingenuity of our people to improvise; the other, a negative one, the cost-plus system, which gave a lease on life to the inefficient, ill-equipped and badly managed enterprise.

These "bad old days" are well behind us, and the transition to industrial productivity and competitiveness has been very definitely manifested during these past few years. Perhaps the most significant of all is the growing acceptance of the primary need for the development of our managerial skills and talents as a most decisive factor in the success or failure of industrial activity. Maybe it has taken longer than some had wished, and has not yet penetrated to all sections of our society, as they pretend, but it can no longer be denied that management development is no less important than vocational training or professional competence, and is no longer a luxury indulged in by a few.

Intuition Not Enough
The growth of our young industry, both in size and complexity, puts ever-growing demands on management which cannot be met as in the past by intuition alone or by natural ability, without the acquirement of the techniques and know-how which have been evolved and accumulated in the course of the past few decades. The keen competition we have to meet

in the world for the retention of the markets we have and for new ones to be acquired, compels us to adopt a new approach to our managerial duties and to apply every possible method we know and can learn towards excellence of performance. The steadily increasing demands on industrial managers necessitate their being able to perform new and different jobs, and to do them well.

On their adaptability depends their existence and survival, for even more important than accepting new techniques is the readiness to change attitudes and accept new ideas. Of all the new ideas and institutions produced in the past 50 years, management is one that in modern industrial society must be applied to its fullest extent, for its effect will determine the living standard of the nation.

During this past year, there have been encouraging signs of industry's acceptance of the importance of management training, and the management courses organized by the Israel Institute of Productivity on Mt. Cans'an last summer, and more recently at Ohalo, near Tiberias, proved very successful. The participants, following these courses, there have been regular meetings of groups of participants, in order that they might continue discussing their specific problems and follow up their studies with additional instruction in their respective fields of activities.

American Experience
We can look to the vast experience accumulated in the U.S. for help and guidance in this area of management training, for in no other country in the world has so much attention been given to this field and so much thought devoted to understanding the basic problems affecting industrial productivity. The major part of our knowledge in this field is based on work done in the U.S., and many of our industrial managers who have undergone training in this field were given their training in the States. Furthermore, we have been helped very considerably by experts from the U.S., both through the U.S.O.M. and the

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Of Grain, Gods And Gratitude

By REUBEN HECHT
SHAVUOT is the festival of grain harvesting, the first fruits of the fields. The sowing and gathering of grain and its preservation belong to the oldest economic pursuits of mankind. They have taught man to provide today for the needs of tomorrow, the first practical lesson of economic planning.

To assure a community its bread supply in times of peace, war and drought, is to assure its survival. History knows of many cities and states which lost their freedom through lack of food, brought upon them by the contrivance of their enemies, by the vagaries of nature or by their own improvidence. Negligent storage of grain has often proved a disastrous as well as a costly result of poor conservation.

Since the dawn of civilization, man has turned to his gods in gratitude for the gift of his daily bread. The Philistines worshipped in Dagon a god of fish, fertility and grain at their temple in Gaza. Joseph saved Egypt from famine and ruin by his seven-year plan of grain rationing and storage, the Bible tells us. He taught the Pharaoh of his day to rely on economic foresight rather than take the perennial fertility of the Nile Valley for granted. "And thou shalt say they cry," the Book of Deuteronomy enjoins. Ruth, the ancestress of King David, has become the symbolic figure of all women gathering corn. In ancient Israel's Temple rites, grain was a part of the first fruit sacrifices.

Facts & Figures

Rising to a height of 59 metres, the Dagon tower is the country's tallest commercial structure, while the silo is only 45 metres high.

The entire building consists of 27,000 tons of reinforced concrete, 1,000 tons of machinery, plus another 21,000 tons when it is filled with grain. This is a weight of approximately 49,000 tons pressed on an area of 1,170 square metres, a greater stress than on a skyscraper (which is a hollow steel structure).

The colossal weight is borne by 88 concrete columns, up to 2.5 metres in diameter, going down to a depth of two metres below sea level, each bearing a weight of 800 tons. In shape the tower and the silo are two cubes with a combined displacement of 55,000 cu. m. The quantity of grain the silo can handle in a 24 hour day would reach, if stretched, to a 5 cm. wide ribbon, around the equator.

were represented in ancient Jewish art, in synagogal relief, in mosaics and on coins. Wherever archaeologists dig in the Middle East, they unearth vestiges of grain and cults devoted to the fertility of the soil.

Distribute Supply

The world of today suffers from an oversupply of food in some areas and a shortage in others. The efficient transportation, unloading, storage and distribution of grain have become the concern of technology and commercial enterprise on a vast scale as instruments of a modern grain policy in progressive states. But men today no longer feel an intimate relationship towards the miracle which his ancestors saw in the growth of the fruits on their fields which inspired them with gratitude.

The Shavuot festival brings us back, as it were, to earth and to our ultimate dependence upon nature, although today we can overcome its whims with the help of science and skill.



Expansion of Haifa Harbour Plant Necessary

By Our Haifa Reporter

HOW big should the transit silo in Haifa Port be? The Government and the Dagon Company asked their experts when negotiations began five years ago. Unlike a storage silo, a distribution silo performs a variety of duties, like high-speed unloading, cleaning, fumigating, mixing, sorting and weighing grains and seeds, but in addition it also serves as a temporary abattoir, until trucks or railway cars carry them away. Sometimes more than one grain-carrying ship arrives in Haifa, and then facilities for onward transport cannot cope with the sudden glut.

A silo absorbs it and ensures the immediate unloading of grain can be moved away to other places. In 1949, before mass immigration, imports were 120,000 tons. Ministry of Commerce and Industry experts wrote reasoned memoranda suggesting a silo of 15,000-ton capacity. The Haifa Port Authority concurred. Dagon's Swiss experts pleaded for 20,000 tons as a minimum. A typical compromise ended the argument: a 16,000-ton silo was decided upon.

By the time the tedious negotiations were over, though, grain imports had gone up so quickly that the Government accepted Dagon's original proposal. Mr. Rudolf Stoerli, chief engineer of the Neptun Company of Basle which owns and operates a far-flung silo network in Western Europe and acts as technical parent com-

pany for the Dagon Company here, has been in Haifa several weeks for a general examination of the harbour silo and its operating conditions. No limitations were put on Mr. Stoerli's terms of reference by the Dagon Company. The entire field of grain handling from port to mill, including distribution and storage, came under his survey.

Turnover Highest

"The turnover of the Haifa silo during the first six months of operation has been over 250,000 tons. This is 12 times its size, a higher rate than any silo elsewhere in the world," Mr. Stoerli said. He cited the example of a 60,000-ton Neptun silo in Basle whose elevator had handled about 60,000 tons of grain during the past year. Dagon has already moved up to 7,000 tons and 30,000 sacks in a 24-hour day. I now understand why the Dagon concession contains a provision for an average unloading speed of 150 tons an hour. No silo operator I know of is under such an obligation.

In Europe, elevators capable of discharging 200 tons an hour would have been equipped with two suction pipes of 100 tons capacity each, Mr. Stoerli explained. (The suction pipes are lowered into ships' holds and suck up the grain.) We designed the Haifa elevator to be fitted with four pipes of 50 tons each to spread the risk in case of a breakdown. We have to use 100-ton pipes, the difficulties and delays in obtaining spare parts would have meant halving the silo's

unloading capacity, whenever something went wrong. "Considering the volume of your imports, neither the single elevator nor the storage capacity of the Haifa silo are adequate any longer, and immediate expansion is an absolute necessity," Mr. Stoerli said. The silo now stands, as it were, on one leg, and a second elevator doubling discharge capacity to a maximum 400 tons an hour is indispensable, he believes. "You will reduce serious technical and security risks, and what is more, you will further ease the load on valuable quay space in your small port. Dagon's control board and its belt conveyor bridge have been designed for this expansion. The installation presents no technical difficulties as far as I can see."

The expansion would take some 18 months in view of the long delivery periods for silo equipment, Mr. Stoerli thinks. Many parts of the steel construction which had to be imported for the first elevator could this time be made here, and only the mechanical sections of the elevator need be imported, the Swiss engineer believes, after a visit to the Industries Eclairées. He estimates the cost at 12m. Swiss francs — about IL500,000.

Changes in Plans
Construction of the storage silo and the elevator had proceeded rather slowly here compared with other countries. Mr. Stoerli has experienced in the repeated changes in the Government's programme

— first relating to site and foundations, then to size. A much heavier investment is required for the expansion of the storage silo, which would become necessary if the elevator capacity were doubled. "You would have to enlarge it substantially, perhaps even double it, because of Haifa's special conditions," Mr. Stoerli says, as casually as if he was speaking about building a two-storey house. The present space has room for a silo of up to 50,000 tons.

He explains that when grain is stored loose, it is practically immune to damage by mice and rats, which cannot over-nibble at it around the edges. If they jump into it, they simply drown. But when the grain is stored in sacks, the rodents sneak in between them and can attack at any point. A single rat has been observed to tear up no less than 200 sacks in a single night just for the fun of it. Besides keeping the rodents away, bulk storage saves expensive labour and sacks.

Even the 120-metre chain conveyor, consisting of a single rubber band, "the longest I have ever seen installed" was found to be carrying between three and four tons of grain every 60 seconds from the Port to the silo without a hitch. "The credit goes to your chief engineer and his crew," the chief engineer is a 34-year-old Technion graduate, Mordechai May.

"You seem to have the know-how you need," Mr. Stoerli says. With dozens of silos in his charge, he should know.

On top of the grey building there is a small room, painted that deep blue of the sky. Simultaneously, it forgets a link with classical antiquity and the Mediterranean tradition of civilization. A white circle imposed on the massive handle running parallel to the slant of the diamonds.

As you enter the building and climb the staircase, you will notice that a graffit of the actual coin, painted in black on ochre, has been placed opposite the adaptation of the trademark. Incidentally, before I go further, the artist who executed all the murals and graffiti is Mordechai Gumpel. He also did the mosaic, at the main entrance porch, which shows women gathering corn while a primitive ship and silo stand in the background. The various cubes of black, gold and green mosaic consist exclusively of local stone hewn in Galilee, Jerusalem and the vicinity of Haifa.

Then up to the workers' dining room. Round its walls run graffiti frescoes, divided into plaques, each representing some aspect of local agriculture and husbandry and separated by other graffiti of the seven Biblical plants, like, palma, pomegranates, etc. From the purely artistic aspect, the best is that of a cow suckling a calf, the rhythm of the cow being completed in the line of the calf underneath.

On second thought, why bother to build a silo? It would take less effort to persuade everybody to eat porridge instead of bread.

One aspect of the Haifa silo has impressed the Swiss engineer: the workmanship of the intricate electro-mechanical grain unloading and transport mechanisms. When for the first test run on August 14, the entire machinery was found to be functioning without a flaw. "That's exceptional. The common experience is that you have to make adjustments," Mr. Stoerli said.

Works Perfectly
Even the first chain conveyor, consisting of a single rubber band, "the longest I have ever seen installed" was found to be carrying between three and four tons of grain every 60 seconds from the Port to the silo without a hitch. "The credit goes to your chief engineer and his crew," the chief engineer is a 34-year-old Technion graduate, Mordechai May.

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the rhythm of the cow being completed in the line of the calf underneath.

Hard Work Is Public's Gain

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE Dagon Silo Company is perhaps the only public utility that does not operate on a cost-plus basis. According to the concession agreement, the company is allowed a fixed annual return of 10 per cent on its investment. That return is subject to a 25 per cent company tax which in effect reduces it to 7.5 per cent. Silos in North and South America and throughout Western Europe are almost all privately owned and operate at substantially higher profits. The men who have invested American and Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos, and Swiss francs in the Dagon silo have obviously bought their shares for other motives than the hope of making much money. Most of them have been sincere friends and well-wishers of Israel for many years, are major contributors to the United Jewish Appeal and buyers of independence bonds.

The gain for the Government depends thus on the degree to which it uses the silo. The more grain it is made to handle, the lower the overhead and the tariff per ton. The United Port Services, into whose business and profits the silo has made a painful cut, have argued that under the concession Dagon could claim no more than a minimum turnover of 120,000 tons a year, and that they should obtain a substantial share of the tonnage in view of the large labour force they were employing all the year round, even in periods of slackness.

Public Pays Less
For the lawyers, the issue is between a concession wanted by a considered decision of Government and one acquired by "past trade" and economic power. For the taxpayer, it is simpler. To the extent to which grain and seed is unloaded by hand, not only is the cost of every ton substantially higher, but the cost of mechanical discharge by the silo goes up. The less this master tool is used, the higher the fixed charges per ton. As Dagon's fixed income would not shrink by reduced silo utilization, the taxpayer would in effect be

subsidizing the employment of labour by the United Port Services Company, by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Port Authority — if grain ships are discharged there — or by both.

It has been calculated that even when grain is delivered from the Haifa harbour silo by rail to the country's chief consumption centres — the Tel Aviv area — the combined cost of unloading and freight would still be lower than that of discharging grain ships in Tel Aviv, Jaffa.

The trend throughout the world is towards the specialization of each port in particular cargoes. There are grain, oil, ore or timber ports, with special facilities that insure the speedy unloading of particular types of freight. Now that ships are built in larger sizes and for higher speeds, resulting in higher operating costs, the time they are idle in port become more expensive. Whenever possible, port authorities throughout the world install new equipment for quicker turnaround of freight-vessels. Very often the gain through speedier unloading and the drop in freight charges home repaid the cost of the new equipment in a single year.

A Dream is Poured in Concrete

By YACOV FRIEDLER

A FEW score persons, from schoolchildren to American Bond Drivers, visit the Dagon silo in Haifa every day to see what that big thing does and how it works. By the look of it, all you need for a silo is 85,000 tons of concrete shaped like a big rectangular box, casted upon caises of Swiss machinery, a few ships of grain to unload and you're in the market. Well, it isn't quite as straight.

forward as all that, as you'll find out if you care to try. Say you started in 1936, like Dr. Reuben Hecht, founder and managing director of Dagon. Where would you be now? In '36, the British wouldn't have let you start, because they knew what a silo meant and had no intention of allowing Haifa port to make such an advance. You'd wait 12 years or so, until the State of Israel was established, and try again. In September, 1948, you'd start nego-

tiating with the Government and you'd find yourself negotiating right up to 1951. Considering the number of Ministers of Transportation, and Directors General of the Ministry who succeeded each other during those three years, that may not have been so slow either. With so many civil servants to deal with, don't be surprised at the file of letters you'll run up informing you that the projected silo is too small for Israel, too big for Israel, too

small even for Haifa, not necessary at all, urgently needed immediately and why don't you start building! But delays come and go and experts change their minds, and finally you're ready to start. Now you haven't got a building licence. All right, no building licence. You make an agreement with the Municipality, by which you build without a licence like everybody else, and you get your licence as you go along, on condition that you don't break the building laws.

Now you start digging the foundations. Suddenly you hit a huge sewerage pipeline running down to the sea but not marked in any available town plan. So you move your foundation and sewerage goes and start again.

By the time you're half way through, you get a personal visit from a Ministry of Interior official who calmly informs you that you'll have to tear your half-finished silo (about 30,000 tons of concrete) down again. Why? He produces a plan on which a road is to pass through the exact spot your silo occupies.

You don't tear down the silo because it's easier to tear you know and it takes only a little patience to find out that the plan is exactly 30 years old and has long been superseded by newer ones that have no road on the spot. The official returns to his office in Jerusalem and you go on building.

By now, your silos expert whom you have called in because you had experience with these jobs, complains that the workers think they know better. He also claims that he can't get the parts he needs by simply lifting the telephone receiver. But finally you do get through, install the complicated machinery, and the silo stands there tough and solid, 59 metres high, the loftiest building in Israel.

It's August 1953 now and you're ready to start. You try out the whole works with a young Israeli, a Technion gra-

duate in charge, with no generations of silo experience behind him. It works, every last screw of it. The Swiss experts can't make it out. Even Switzerland no silo has yet been known to work so perfectly at the first try out. There would be something in the Israeli know-it-better after all, they consider as they take the next plane to Basle.

Now everything should be plain sailing. But not quite. Some bright spark has the idea of selling the huge silo walls for advertising space. You decline because you happen to have some aesthetic feeling. Then it turns out that the silo is too big for advertising space. You decline because you happen to have some aesthetic feeling. Then it turns out that the silo is too big for advertising space.

Why Bother
But all despairing, you aren't through yet. You forget all about the United Port Services. It seems a silo of your silo. Disputes, strikes, arbitrations, conciliations, status quo, ad hoc settlements, but the silo is working, saving four million pounds a year to the Treasury. All right, sometimes it did look as though nobody here would realize it, and you couldn't take a holiday for five years, or have time to go to an Upana. So you go on talking German, who cares anyway, and even without Hebrew you seem to have managed to get through at last.

On second thought, why bother to build a silo? It would take less effort to persuade everybody to eat porridge instead of bread.

To
Dr. Reuben Hecht
Initiator and Founder,
and to the entire staff of
Dagon Silo Ltd.
our best wishes for continuous and further development

Warden
Insurance Co. Ltd.

Barnett Bros. & Borchard Ltd.

General Agents of
Colonian Insurance Company
and
The Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.

extend their best wishes for further success to "DAGON" Ltd. and its Management

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MIGDAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
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wishes
DAGON
Batey-Mangaroth Le-Israel Ltd.
prosperity and success

To the
Management and Staff

of the
Dagon Silo Ltd.

Congratulations

on your contribution to the development of our Country.

Ellern's Bank Ltd.

"ONLY by harnessing all our moral strength and intellectual resources can we hope to overcome the vast difficulties that face us in the pursuit of our national tasks. It means that our State must not rely on its civil servants, Government Ministers and Knesset members only. We surely need all their efforts, but they alone cannot see us through. It is our duty to make use of all the pioneering energy which lies in us and to call into action all the virtues of heart and mind of the Jewish people."

DAVID BEN-GURION
Prime Minister

GOVERNMENT YEARBOOK
(Hebrew Edition) ת"ש

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DAGON BATEY-MANGAROTH LE-ISRAEL LTD.
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